

## Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA

## § 29.3151

which is not crude but contains 20 percent or more of green and crude combined, shall be designated by the color symbol "G" in the X, C, and M groups and the combination color symbol "GF" and "GR" in the B and T groups.

[55 FR 40645, Oct. 4, 1990]

### § 29.3122 Rule 19.

Crude leaves shall not be included in any grade of any color except green, green tan, and green red. Any lot containing 20 percent or more of crude leaves shall be designated as Non-descript.

### § 29.3123 Rule 20.

All standard grades must be clean.

### § 29.3124 Rule 21.

Tobacco damaged under 20 percent but which otherwise meets the specifications of a grade shall be treated as a subgrade by placing the special factor "U" after the grademark. Tobacco damaged 20 percent or more shall be designated as "No-G."

### § 29.3125 Rule 22.

Sound tobacco that is wet or is doubtful-keeping order but which otherwise meets the specifications of a grade shall be treated as a subgrade by placing the special factor "W" after the grademark. This special factor does not apply to tobacco designated as "No-G."

### § 29.3126 Rule 23.

Tobacco shall be designated as No Grade, using the grademark, "No-G," when it is dirty, offtype, semicured, needs to be reworked, damaged 20 percent or more, contains foreign matter, or has an odor foreign to the type.

[47 FR 51722, Nov. 17, 1982]

### § 29.3127 Rule 24.

Tobacco in Type 31 shall be designated by the grademark "No-G-Nested" when it is nested.

[47 FR 51722, Nov. 17, 1982, as amended at 49 FR 16758, Apr. 20, 1984]

### § 29.3128 Rule 25.

Tobacco in strip form which otherwise meets the specifications of a grade

shall be treated as a subgrade by placing the special factor "S" preceding the grademark.

[49 FR 16758, Apr. 20, 1984]

## GRADES

### § 29.3151 Flyings (X Group).

This group consists of leaves normally grown at the bottom of the stalk. These leaves are flat and open-faced and have a blunt or oblate tip. Compared with other groups on the stalk, Flyings consist of relatively thin to tissuey leaves which show the highest degree of maturity and the most open leaf structure. Flyings show a material amount of injury characteristic of leaves grown near the ground. (See Rule 14.)

<i>Grades</i>	<i>Grade names and specifications</i>
X1L .....	Choice Buff Flyings. Tissuey, mellow, open to porous, even, clear finish, strong color intensity, 95 percent uniform, and 5 percent injury tolerance.
X2L .....	Fine Buff Flyings. Tissuey, mellow, open to porous, even, moderate finish and color intensity, 90 percent uniform, and 10 percent injury tolerance.
X3L .....	Good Buff Flyings. Tissuey, ripe to mellow, open to porous, wavy, dull finish, weak color intensity, 80 percent uniform, and 20 percent injury tolerance.
X4L .....	Fair Buff Flyings. Tissuey, mature to ripe, open to porous, wrinkly to wavy, dingy finish, pale color intensity, 70 percent uniform, and 30 percent injury tolerance.
X5L .....	Low Buff Flyings. Tissuey, mature to ripe, open to porous, wrinkly, dingy finish, pale color intensity, 60 percent uniform, and 40 percent injury tolerance.
X1F .....	Choice Tan Flyings. Thin, mellow, open to porous, even, clear finish, strong color intensity, 95 percent uniform, and 5 percent injury tolerance.
X2F .....	Fine Tan Flyings. Thin, mellow, open to porous, even, moderate finish and color intensity, 90 percent uniform, and 10 percent injury tolerance.
X3F .....	Good Tan Flyings. Thin, ripe to mellow, open to porous, wavy, dull finish, weak color intensity, 80 percent uniform, and 20 percent injury tolerance.
X4F .....	Fair Tan Flyings. Thin, mature to ripe, open to porous, wrinkly to wavy, dingy finish, pale color intensity, 70 percent uniform, and 30 percent injury tolerance.
X5F .....	Low Tan Flyings.